The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. EST.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—L. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—President, M. WHITMOYER. Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office. v1-n43

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. v1-n4

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. v1-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. v1-n43

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.--Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, v1-n46

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 3d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market. v1n43

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market, v1-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, v1-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, v1-n43

MISS A. R. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. v1-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market. v1-n4

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. v1-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, v1n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. v1-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

C. B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. v1-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. v1-n43

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. v1-n44

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets. v1-n30,

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v1n16

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. v1n43

JOHN A. FINSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. v1-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n16

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1n47

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. v1-n18,

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n2

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v1-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. v1-n4

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5,

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

W. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT,
Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10.'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar1'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA. are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brew ales; who[le] and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-1-2

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP.

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,
(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13,'71-1y

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned having built the largest ice house in the county, (of 800 tons capacity) will be prepared to furnish clear, pure Fishing Creek ice during the ensuing summer, at the lowest market rates. Ice delivered to any part of the town. Picnics supplied. All orders promptly filled.

CHARLES FORSTER.
Bloomsburg, Dec, 30, 1870-1m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.
237 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
oct. 22,'69-1y

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 116 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,
(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.
je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH STREET,
Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of
FANCY FURS
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and kept constantly on hand a very large and splendid assortment of the finest different kinds of Furs, from first hands in Europe, and had them made up by the most skilful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Columbia and adjacent counties, to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for ladies and children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other reputable House in the city. All Furs warranted. No misrepresentation to effect sales. JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 4, 1870-3m.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Fifth Street. [dec16'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2/'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.19,69-1y

250,000 PRIME BRICK
FOR SALE AT ESPY.
For particulars, address
R. J. MILLARD, Espy.
OR T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.
oct28'70-tf.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep3'70-1y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.
Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Aug. 6, 1870.

Choice Poetry.

True Heroism.

Let others write of battles fought
On bloody, ghastly fields,
Where honor greets the man who wins,
And death the man who yields,
But I will write of him who fights
And vanquishes his sins,
Who struggles on through weary years
Against himself—and wins.

He is a hero staunch and brave
Who fights an unseen foe,
And puts at last beneath his feet
His passions base and low;
Who stands erect in manhood's might,
Undaunted, undismayed—
The bravest man who drew a sword
In foray or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn
Or muscle to o'ercome
An enemy who marcheth not
With banner, plume and drum—
A foe forever lurking nigh,
With silent, stealthy tread,
Forever near your board by day,
At night beside your bed.

All honor then, to that brave heart,
Though poor or rich he be,
Who struggles with his baser part—
Who conquors and is free.
He may not wear a hero's crown,
Or fill a hero's grave,
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave.

Prayers I Don't Like.

I do not like to hear him pray
Who loans at twenty-five per cent,
For then I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food or rent,
And in that book we all should heed,
Which says the lender shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read
It does not say "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray
On bended knees about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour.
I'd rather see him go to mill
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be,"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want overtakes you, come to me."
I hate the prayer, so loud and long,
That's offered for the orphan's weal,
By him who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray,
With jeweled ear and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day
And then is asked to "work for less."
Such pious shavers I despise;
With folded hands and face demure,
They lift to heaven their "angel eyes,"
Then shut the earnings of the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
No angel wing them upward bears—
They're lost a million miles from heaven.

Miscellaneous.

THE BATTLE OF LE MANS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

The following details, an eye-witness, of the battle between the Prussians, under Prince Frederick Charles, and the French Army of the Loire, under Gen. Chanzy, before Le Mans, have been received:

"After the defeat of Tuesday (Jan. 10), Gen. Chanzy rallied his broken columns, and, having received reenforcements, determined to strike another blow to retrieve his fortunes. After a night of unceasing labor and anxiety, daylight found the French forces prepared for the conflict. Their army consisted of three corps, the Sixteeth, Seventeeth, and Twenty-first, respectively, under the command of Admiral Jourequiberry and Gens. Colomb and Jouffroy. These corps averaged 50,000 men each, making an effective force of 150,000 men, the whole under the command of Gen. Chanzy. By 10 o'clock in the morning Jourquiberry's corps had taken up a position on the right bank of the river Huisne, Gen. Colomb's on the plateau of Auvours, and Gen. Jouffroy's on the right, covering the village of Brette.

The Prussians advanced along three roads, apparently 100,000 strong. Soon after 10 o'clock sharp firing was opened by the Prussians from well-located batteries on the left of the French. It was replied to with spirit. Soon a large force of German infantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Admiral Jourequiberry's position. The assaulting column was met by a fierce artillery fire from many guns, including a number of mitrailleuses of the new pattern. The struggle now became exceedingly severe, and was well contested. But although the Germans suffered heavy loss, they finally succeeded in driving back the French, capturing two guns and taking and holding the important position near the river. Gen. Chanzy moved forward his reserves of artillery to the support of Admiral Jourequiberry, which checked for a while the further advance of the Germans in that direction.

Two or three severe assaults were made by the Germans to secure further advantages, the object being to take the position held by the French at La Tillere. The French, however, were strongly posted, and fought with great courage and determination. Each assault was repulsed with serious loss to the Germans, the French also losing heavily. Meantime an equally fierce attack was made on the French line covering the railroad to Charires and Paris. After two hours' desperate fighting the French center was driven back. It retreated, however, slowly and in good order for a short distance only, to a position in rear of that first occupied, and where the rising ground afforded good facilities for the artillery. Here a heavy force of guns was parked, which, manned by the marines, opened a severe and well-directed fire upon the advancing enemy. This not only checked the Germans, but compelled them to fall back in turn. A heavy counter fire soon opened from the German batteries, which, during the engagement, had advanced to a commanding position on the left of the railroad. The superiority of the German guns in firing soon became apparent. After an unequal duel the French fire slackened, the Germans causing great loss to the French lines. Still the French infantry maintained their position heroically, and another attempt to dislodge signally failed.

For some time the engagement had the character of an artillery duel; but, when the German lines had taken the positions assigned them, a more active attack commenced, evidently with a desire on the part of the Germans to capture the position on the right bank of the Huisne, in order to execute a flanking movement, with the object of cutting between the army and Le Mans, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

At 4 o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed to be changed. A heavy massing of troops took place on the French right, under cover of the wood, near the village of Brette, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme left of the Prussian position, stretching for miles to the southeast of the plain between the road and villages, and were commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left under cover of the wood.

A sharp and precise needle-gun fire was opened on the French line and position left of the village of Brette, not more than 700 yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them to long hold the position unless the Germans were dislodged. The heavy fire of artillery directed on the woods had apparently but little effect. A large body of French infantry advanced in good order across the plain, but were compelled to retire, with heavy loss, under a murderous fire of both artillery and musketry. The contest for the possession of Brette was kept up here until dark, when an order reached the French to fall back on Le Mans.

The battle began about 1 o'clock, and reached its hight on the French left. The day was not cold, but the ground was covered with eight inches of snow, which was fast melting under the hot sun. At an early hour the streets of Le Mans—not more than five miles from the field of battle—were filled with excited people and crowded with numerous wagons and ammunition supplies, all being ready to seek a place of safety in the rear in case of an unfavorable result of the fight.

At 4 o'clock the Germans advanced by columns, covered by the artillery, against the Chateau des Chartres, a pretty country place, and occupied it as headquarters. Here, for the first time, the French battery, hitherto in reserve, opened fire, apparently taking the tirailleurs by surprise, and causing their advance to waver, but only momentarily. With their usual obstinacy the Germans again pressed forward and attacked the French infantry, which occupied the terraced road below the General's position. It soon became evident that the French were unable to withstand the heavy charges of the enemy, and at 5 o'clock the order to retreat was given. The French artillery maintained a heavy fire, and the Germans seemed disinclined to pursue the advantage.

Gen. Chanzy actively superintended the retreat, which was never disorderly. Indeed the French still held the strongest positions, and believed that the results of the day were not irrecoverably lost to them. Gen. Chanzy hoped to renew the fight under better auspices to-morrow: but, later in the evening, an event occurred which caused him to change his decision.

After dark, a strong force of Germans renewed the fight, attacking La Tullerics, the most important French position. Immense masses of infantry and a large force of cavalry advanced rapidly, scattering the French forces, who did not anticipate an attack. The Gardes Mobiles from Brittany fled in disorder, and the whole French force on the right bank of the Huisne were compelled to make a rapid retreat upon Le Mans. This unforeseen disaster compelled the French army hastily to evacuate Le Mans and retreat with all possible rapidity. The retreating columns were harrassed and attacked for several days, and were compelled to flee in different directions to escape capture or death."

Mode of Reckoning Time.

Midnight of December 31st is among Christian nations, reckoned as the ending of one year, and the beginning of another. That period being so near at hand, a short explanation of the method of reckoning time is, perhaps, appropriate at this time, especially as the subject is not as generally understood as it should be. Many believe that 12 o'clock, P. M., of December 31st, *in reality* ends the old year, and begins the new; or in other words, that it is the anniversary of the exact point of time when this world was ushered into existence by the fiat of the Almighty. Science teaches us that ages were required to complete the formation of the Earth, or to condense and consolidate the particles of nebulous matter out of which it is formed, and that additional ages were required to fit it for the abode of man. So that if the historical records of the early periods were so complete that we could to a certainty calculate the exact point of time when Adam was created, we could still fix upon no period that might be considered the creation of the Earth, as it was progressive, and extended, and without a definite beginning. But chronology is so imperfect in regard to the earlier periods of the World's history, that it is impossible to determine the period of the year in which Adam was created; we can only approximate in the number of years.

The year among Christian nations formerly began with March, instead of January; consequently, September, October, November and December, were the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months, as their names indicate; being derived from the Latin numerals Septem (7), Octo (8), Novem (9), and Decem (10).

In 1752 the Parliament of England declared that January 1st should be considered the New Year, instead of March 25th. So it will be perceived that the 1st of January derives all its importance from the fact that we *reckon* it as the beginning of our year.

Other people reckon the beginning of the year at other periods. The last New Year of the Jews occurred on the 26th of September last; the next will occur on the 16th of September next. The last New Year of the Mohammedans occurred on the 3d of April, the next will be on March 23d.

To show that very erroneous opinions are entertained by persons laying claims to some intelligence, we quote the following paragraph from a communication that appeared in a recent number of the *Enterprise*, over the signature of "Iddo."

"Since Winter and Spring seems to come later than formerly, we think it can be accounted for in this wise. The calendar by which we are governed only reckons 365 days in one year, while it requires 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.7 seconds for the earth to complete its entire revolution. It is obvious from this then, that there *is annually lost by the almanacs almost six hours*, which in the course of a century would amount to upwards of a month, and the conclusion which I draw from this statement is that *our calendar is a little ahead of time*. If this is a false logic, I only ask *what becomes of the fractional part of every year which is not reckoned.*"

When persons writing for the press communicate such ridiculous ideas, and editors are ignorant enough to publish them, it is a sure indication, that more light is needed on the subject. Correspondents of newspapers and editors should be careful not to promulgate false ideas upon any subject. We would advise "Iddo," and all other newspaper correspondents, for their own reputation if for nothing else, to keep quiet upon subjects of which they know *less than not hing.*

"Iddo" has, of course, never heard of leap-years, or if he has, did not know that they contain 366 days, but probably supposes that they were instituted to give the gentler sex an opportunity to woo and win. If he had known what a leap-year is he would not have endeavored to teach such absurd doctrine as the above. We would like to see the almanac based upon the astronomical calculations of this critic of our method of reckoning time.

The ancients were unable to find accurately the number of days in a year. Romulus divided the year into 10 calendar months, corresponding to the revolutions of the moon around the earth. January and February were afterwards added to the Roman calendar by Numa. This calendar was reformed by Julius Cæsar, about 44 or 46 B. C., who reckoned the year to consist of 365¼ days. As it was inconvenient to reckon the fractional part of a day each year, the common or civil year was reckoned 365 days, and every fourth year a day was inserted, (called the *intercalary* day,) making the year consist of 366 days. The extra day was introduced by repeating the 24th of February, which with the Romans was called the *sixth day before the calends of March* The years containing this day twice, were on this account called *bissextile*, which means *having two-sixths*.

But the exact time in which the earth performs its revolution around the sun, which constitutes the solar or true year, is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.7 seconds. Hence it will be perceived that the *Julian* Calendar, which reckoned 365 days and 6 hours a year, was imperfect, as it reckoned 11 minutes, 10.3 seconds more than a true year. This error, though small, produced in a long course of years, a noticeable error, which was corrected by Pope Gregory XIII, who in 1582 decreed that the 5th of October should be the 15th, thus suppressing the 10 days that had been gained since the adoption of the Julian Calendar about 1625 or 1628 years before. This, called the Gregorian Calendar, was adopted in England in 1752. The error then being 11 days. Parliament declared the 3d of September to be the 14th, and at the same time made the year begin January 1st instead of March 25th. The Gregorian Calendar was adopted in Germany in 1777, and in France in 1805, while Russia and other countries of the Greek Church still adhere to the Julian Calendar, or did a few years ago, consequently their dates, (generally called *Old Style*) are now 12 days later than ours (*New Style*). Some of our almanacs still carry along the old style or Julian Calendar, on the right hand margin of the page.

According to the Gregorian calendar, every fourth year is a leap year excepting the centennial or hundredth years, but the fourth centennial year is also a leap year, that is 1700, 1800, 1900, &c., are common years, but 1600, 2000, 2400, &c., are leap years. Let us try to prove the correctness of this calendar. As before stated, the true year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.7 seconds. If we reckon 365 days as a year, the time lost in the calendar in one year is 5 h., 48 min., 49.7 sec., and in four years is 23 h., 15 min. 18.8 sec., that is *one day* lacking only 11 minutes, 41.2 seconds; hence we *add* one day every fourth year, making the year consist of 366 days; but by so doing we *add* 44 min. 41.2 sec. too much in four years, which will in 100 years amount to 18 h. 37 min. 10 sec.; that is *one day* lacking 5 h. 22 min. 50 sec.; hence instead of reckoning the centennial or hundredth year a leap year, we *deduct* one day and reckon it a common year of 365 days; but by so doing we *deduct* 5 h. 22 min. 50 sec. too much every 100 years, which in 400 years will amount to 21 h. 31 min. 20 sec.; or *one day* lacking only 2 h. 28 min. 40 sec., hence we add one day to every fourth centennial year, making it a leap year; consequently the error in the Gregorian calendar is only 2 h. 28 min. 40 sec. in 400 years, or one day in 3874 years, hence it will be necessary to deduct one day from the year 5456 and call it a common instead of a leap year, in order that the calendar may not get "ahead of time." Thus the Gregorian calendar will prove true to time through an infinite number of ages, unless some great convulsion of nature should change the orbit of the earth.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE local reporter of the Vallejo (Texas) *Iceporter* complains of the scarcity of murders, robberies, arson and frightful accidents in that locality. He says it may speak well for the morals of the town, but that "it is rough on an industrious local."

Useful Information.

STATISTICS OF THE HUMAN RACE.

The Earth is inhabited by about 1,380 millions of inhabitants, viz:

380,000,000 of the Caucasian race; 580,000,000 of the Mongolian; 200,000,000 of the Ethiopian; 220,000,000 of the Malay race, and 1,000,000 of the American Indians. All these respectively speak 3,064 languages, and possesses 1,000 different religions.

The amount of deaths per annum is 33,333,333, or 91,954 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 per minute, or one per second. This loss is compensated by at least an equal number of births.

The average duration of life throughout the globe is thirty-three years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his hundredth year; only one in 500 his eighteenth year; and only one in 100 his sixty-fifth year.

Married people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year, women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal.

Sixty-five persons out of one thousand marry

The number of men able to bear arms is but one-eight of the population.

CREEDS OF THE WORLD.

The population of the world is religiously distributed very nearly in the following proportions:

Christians, 388,000,000; Buddhists, 350,000,000; Other Asiatic Religions, 200,000,000; Pagans, 200,000,000; Mohammedans, 165,000,000; Jews, 7,000,000.

In Europe, America, Australia, and many of the Polynesian Islands, Christianity is the prevailing creed of every State. In Africa, the only independent Christian States are Abyssinia and Liberia, while Christianity prevails in several of the European Colonies. The largest empire of Asia—Russia—is also a Christian country. India, the third country in extent, is under the rule of a Christian government, and so is a large portion of Farther India.

The Mohammedan countries in Asia are Turkey, Persia, Affghanistan and the Khanates of Central Asia; in Africa—Morocco, the dependencies of Turkey (Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli,) and a number of inferior States.

Buddhism

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Jan. 27, 1871.

THE editor of the *Columbian* is necessarily absent from his post this week. The business of the office is left in the hands of Mr. F. R. SNYDER.

Southern Outrages.

The Legislature of South Carolina, a black-and-tar organization called upon the Radical Governor to say why he had not used the militia of the Commonwealth to suppress what they designated outrages against the laws in certain portions of the State. The Governor replies that he has no information of any organized efforts to override the laws of the Commonwealth; that cases have been reported, but they are individual instances of outrage or crime, which can be reached and punished by the civil laws. While this is the condition of affairs he declines to order out the militia, or confess that the civil power of South Carolinia is insufficient to protect all its people. He deprecates the use of the military power in a time of profound peace, and calls upon the Legislature to make the civil arm of the authorities more potent by the passage of proper laws. It is to be hoped that General GRANT will transmit this message of Governor SCOTT to the Senate by a supplemental report. It is an official picture of the condition of affairs in one portion of the South at least, and is worth all the Ku-Klux and raw-head and bloody bones stories which can be gotten up for a twelve-month. The sun of civil liberty is mounting higher in the South, and, in a short time, all the people will be basking in the full light of its steady beams.

The Supply and Price of Wheat.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The important fact is published that the stock of wheat at the four principal markets has greatly diminished since the European war commenced. On the 1st of January, 1870, Liverpool, New York, Chicago and Milwaukee held 15,423,000 bushels, while on the 1st of January, 1871, the stock was reduced to 10,645,000 bushels. It is also stated that the stock of wheat in London is a million bushels less than last year. This is explained by the constant drain of breadstuffs from the opposing armies. France and Germany not only cease to furnish Great Britain with what she needs, but themselves demand a larger supply than they have. The export demanded from the United States is, therefore, more peremptory than usual, as even the 50,000,000 bushels, we shipped during 1870, did not prevent a large diminution of the stock on hand in British markets. Since our last crop of winter wheat was not so large as that of the preceding year; and the actual stock in our own markets is not at present so large as usual it is not probable that prices of breadstuffs will decline, and the large exports will in some small measure supply the loss caused by the decline and dullness in cotton.

Election Ordered.

The Speaker of the House at Harrisburg has issued the writ of an election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Joseph A. Campbell of Frankford. It will be held on February 1st.

THE Wisconsin Legislature can fairly be called "cosmopolitan." Of 132 members 46 were born in New York, 8 in Pennsylvania, 9 in Vermont, 3 in Connecticut, 4 in Massachusetts, 5 in New Hampshire, 8 in Ohio, 2 in New Jersey, 1 in Maine, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Illinois, 1 in Missouri, 1 in District of Columbia, 13 in Prussia, 4 in Norway, 8 in Ireland, 2 in Scotland, 2 in Wales, 3 in England, 1 in France, 1 in Austria, 4 in Canada, 1 is a Brothertown Indian, and 4 are in Wisconsin "native and to the manner born."

PEACE has obtained another victory in the completion of the Mount Cenis tunnel, for a line of railroad between France and Italy. It was the conception of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the height of his power, and it would have been much better for him had he been willing to rest his reputation on this peaceful triumph than the uncertain hazard of war.

THE Radical party is fast decaying, and it requires the hardest work upon the part of the leaders to keep the wreck together. Many of the most prominent men of the once strong organization have spoken of the actions of the party with the greatest disgust, and have signified their intention to leave it altogether.

ONE curiosity of the census is that it exhibits the fact that the increase of population for the last decade has been largely in the towns. As for instance, in Ohio it is shown that the increase in population of the rural districts for ten years was only 70,000 while in the cities and towns it was 248,000. The same fact is noticeable in New England and elsewhere.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great drain already made upon the Prussian arms-bearing population, there are said to be at least 200,000 men in that country upon whom no call has been made. A Berlin paper, giving this information, says that the last levy of the Prussian landwher will be almost exclusively employed as garrison troops, and for guarding prisoners.

A BILL has been introduced into the Canadian Legislature for the adoption of compulsory education for the rising generation. A good example for the United States to follow, as the returns of 1870 will show at least 3,000,000 people exclusive of the recent freedmen, who can neither read nor write.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR KEPNER.—Harrisburg has lost another of its most valuable citizens in the death of ex-Mayor W. H. KEPNER, who died last week of heart disease and congestion of the lungs.

IN the year 1870 the United States exported over one million gallons of petroleum, its value exceeding that of the flour exports, and but little less than that of the wheat.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has turned Democrat. Why didn't he come over when recruits were wanted? Kentucky, in particular, needs none.

The Women's Petition.

The petition of a thousand women, among them Mrs. SHERMAN, the wife of the General, which was presented to Congress, is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States, protesting against an extension of woman suffrage:

We, the undersigned, do hereby appeal to your honorable body, and desire respectfully to enter our protest against an extension of suffrage to women, and in the firm belief that our petition represents the sober convictions of the majority of the women of the country.

Although we shrink from the notoriety of the public eye, yet we are too deeply and painfully impressed by the grave perils which threaten our peace and happiness in these proposed changes in our civil and political rights longer to remain silent;

Because Holy Scripture inculcates a different and for us higher sphere apart from public life;

Because, as women, we find a full measure of duties, cares and responsibilities devolving upon us, and we are therefore unwilling to bear other and heavier burdens, and those unsuited to our physical organization;

Because we hold that an extension of suffrage would be adverse to the interests of the working women of the country, with whom we heartily sympathize;

Because these changes must introduce a fruitful element of discord in the existing marriage relation, which would tend to the infinite detriment of children and increase the already alarming prevalence of divorce throughout the land;

Because no general law affecting the condition of all women should be framed to meet exceptional discontent.

For these and many more reasons do we beg of your wisdom that no law extending suffrage to women may be passed, as the passage of such a law would be fraught with danger so grave to the general order of the country.

Burning of the Steamer McGill.

The steamer T. T. McGill, from Cairo to New Orleans caught fire at "Shoo Fly" bar at 10 o'clock Thursday night, the 14th inst., and burned to the water's edge, her upper works being consumed in less than two hours. She had on board fifteen cabin passengers, fifteen deck and about ninety roustabouts and deck crew, making the total number on board one hundred and twenty, of whom seventy are all that are known to have been saved. The scene on board of the boat, after the fire broke out, was one of indescribable horror. Men, women and children were screaming and rushing to the forward part of the boat, crowding it to such an extent that many were pushed overboard, while others, frantic with fright, jumped overboard and were drowned. Some, while in the water, clung to the sides of the boat and were chilled so badly that when the yawls of the boat were sent to their relief they could not be induced to let go and make an effort to save themselves and reach the yawls which could not get close enough to release them on account of the intense heat. Some ten or fifteen persons were lost in this way, and others threw overboard cotton bales and planks, and, plunging in after them, tried to reach the shore, but the wind being strong and the water extremely cold, they perished. One negro saved himself by clinging to the tail of a mule, which carried him safely to shore. One white man had clambered on a cotton bale, when two negroes seizing it, the bale turned and all three drowned. Another man was on a bale of cotton and was carried by the eddy immediately under the guards of the burning vessel, where he was compelled to keep his head from burning by throwing water over it. One German and a wife, cabin passengers, saw their two children fall through the cabin into the burnining mass below, and then making their way to the guard jumped overboard locked in each other's arms. Thirteen Mexicans, *en route* to Texas, were burned in the after part of the boat while asleep. The first engineer attempted to attach the hose to the pumps but was prevented by the flames. He then made his way to the safety valve and, nearly blinded by smoke, opened it and prevented an explosion. Captain TOMPKINS, although repeatedly implored to leave the burning boat, would not do so until he had done all in his power to insure the safety of his passengers and crew. He remained on board till the flames compelled him to jump into the river, where he was undoubtedly drowned. At the time the fire broke out, the Yeager was lying at the shore four hundred yards below her, and immediately sent a yawl to rescue the McGill sufferers. With her yawl and the life boat belonging to the McGill, which had been taken to the shore by three of the deck crew of the McGill and abandoned, she succeeded in saving those whose names have already been given, besides two other gentlemen, capin passengers, and four Mexicans, who were sent down the river on a passing steamer. The officers of the Yeager report that forty-five persons were saved by their boats, making the total loss of life seventy. Captain THOMPKINS is undoubtedly lost.

A CONTEMPORARY defines revenue reform to be "the substitution of the internal taxgatherer for the tariff on foreign products, which protects our home industry." This is keeping entirely out of view the leading intention of the revenue reforms, which is, to so reduce the expenses of the government as to render only a small income necessary, and to collect that by a tax upon such articles as do not enter into the home necessities of the poor. At the present time, protection means the adoption of laws by which a few interests will be benefitted at the expense of the general business of the country. Tariffs are made by "Rings" of corrupt jobbers, and members of Congress vote for this or that rate of duty, as they are let into the arrangement. This is not a legitimate tariff, in any sense, and yet special interests raise the cry of protection to American industry, and thus blind the eyes of those who do not examine the question. These monopolists, in and out of Congress, oppose any reduction in the expenses of the government. They want the needs of the Treasury great, as an excuse for adding to the rate of taxation upon certain imports. But the Revenue Reformers will tear the mask from this fraud and show, that with a proper and honest administration of the government taxation of all kind could be reduced, and business men make a fair percentage on the capital and labor. It is the corruption and robbery of the Radical party which make both the internal tax gatherer and the Collector of the Custom House dues necessary at this time.—*Age.*

THE three robbers of the Central Pacific railroad express train in Navada have been sentenced each to thirty years in the State prison.

Letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1871.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., Chairman Committee, &c., Pittsburgh:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 31st ult., inviting me "to be present at the banquet to be given by the Young Men's Jackson Association on the 9th of January, and for that occasion and while in Pittsburg, to the guest of the Association."

I beg that you will express to the gentlemen of the Association my appreciation of the honor they have done me, and my very great regret that it will not be in my power to be present at their festival. The example of your Association is worthy of all imitation. We need not recur constantly to the memories of the past in order that we may properly appreciate and perform the duties of the present; and of all our anniversaries there is none whose recollections are more beneficent than the 8th of January. It recalls not only a victory of arms, but also a heroic personal character. The victory at New Orleans illustrated the annals of our country—the virtues of Andrew Jackson illustrated the history of our race.

Firmness, honesty, independence, love of liberty, an exalted patriotism, an abiding trust in the integrity and wisdom of the people were his characteristics and enabled him to appeal with irresistible force to the people for sympathy and support.

These recollections should be especially attractive to the people of Pennsylvania, for to your State he was indebted for a more hearty and unanimous support than any other except Tennessee.

The condition of the country, the exigencies and admonitions of the times, compel thoughtful men to examine closely the conduct of public affairs, and the character and policy of the men entrusted with their management.

What interest in the country is content? From which one of them all is there not well founded complaint?

The Commerce! The shipping swept from the ocean during the war, has not been replaced, and the trade of the country is carried under the flag of belligerent nations rather than under the neutral flag of the United States.

The manufacturing! It is true that the protective tariff policy has been so organized in detail as to defeat the very end which its friends profess to have in view. The materials have been so much enhanced in value to the manufacturer as to prevent the sale of the article produced.

Barter and Trade! Read the list of failures in every paper, and see how fatally the shrinking values are breaking down the active busy men of this generation.

Agriculture! What is the price of corn and wheat to-day?

Industry! Men are idle; wages have been reduced, and the scanty store laid by for sickness and old age is melting away in the presence of inactive capital and unoccupied hands.

Taxation! Reduced nominally, somewhat, is more onerous than ever. The amount paid though not so great is more valuable; and the exactions are more grevious as they are spent in paying a premium on the bonds which by law and in equity should be paid at par and enormous amounts of capital are unjustly exempted from taxation.

I know the tendency in all countries is to attribute every depression of every business interest to the government and to look to the government for relief. I do not sympathize with that feeling. The causes of disaster are generally to be found in a violation of the laws of trade and a disregard of the economy, and the surest relief is generally to be found is wise fore-thought and careful management. Yet it is true that the vast power conferred on the Treasury Department by legislation and by the collection and disbursement of immense sums of money, have made every interest in the country subservient to its control, and now more than ever before the government is responsible for the prosperity of the country.

If ever the industry of the country had cause to complain of an administration it is now. Capital has full power and controls absolutely in financial policy. By rapid contraction of the currency it has brought ruin and bankruptcy on thousands of the best men in the land. Every farmer who aided to put it in power voted to reduce the price of his wheat, and corn, and pork; every mechanic to reduce his wages and curtail his work; every merchant to diminish the value of his stock and increase the burthen of his debts. These results were all foretold. Men would not believe. Now they see.

I need scarcely remind you that one party has for ten consecutive years had possession of the government, and thus developed its policy and character.—Coming in on the assertion that he would have no policy contrary to the wish of Congress, the President of its selection has been beyond all others, an active and persistent advocate of his own measures, and has even ventured in a formal State paper to stigmatize as an act of folly an adherence to its own views by the Senate of the United States.

Pledged to reform, the supporters of the administration do not hesitate to charge on the President and his most intimate associates, the most flagrant corruption in his foreign policy, and the pettiest malevolence in the appointment and dismissal of the highest officers in the service of the government.

Invoking the confidence of all contending elements, and allaying of all passions by the aspiration "let us have peace," it has sent troops to New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to control ballot-boxes, and to Georgia to intimidate the voters.

Avowing an honest disposition for civil service reform, it has displaced with contumely the Cabinet officer who has most persistently sought to establish it. Promising love for, and adherence to the Constitution, it has not hesitated to disregard its provisions whenever partisan interests or partisan malice has suggested such violation. Pledged to the support of the dignity of labor, it has made a surrender of political opinion and the right of a free exercise of suffrage, the price of obtaining employment, and refused to execute the laws of its own congress enacted in accordance with the demands of labor.

The government has been drawn away from the moorings in which it was anchored by our fathers in the past and is now drifting toward dangerous rocks.

Do we not need the virtues of Jackson to restore honesty and simplicity in administration, economy and integrity in expenditures; equality in taxation; appointment of good men to office; and an adherence to the fundamental maxim that the reserved rights of the States are as essential to our system as the delegated powers of the Federal government?

This duty belongs to the Democratic party; and to its performance by its organization, its principles, and its traditions, that party brings extraordinary capacity. Founded in the earliest days of the Republic, led by great men who have given to it the purity and loftiness of their own characters; taught by the wisdom of experience; inspired by love of country, it has survived the factions which spring up around. Fixed in its principles, it adapts their expression to the changing condition of human society, constant in its aims and purposes it seeks to attain them by the means best adapted to the exigencies of public opinion and the shifting phazes of affairs.

I speak in no mere partizan sense. I do not refer to particular men or measures. I treat party organizations and their measures as the necessary outgrowth of principles and politics in the government, and it is in this sense that I venture, even at your festival, to say that the prosperity of the people and the cause of good government demands the restoration of the Democratic party to power. The people give it to a majority will correct whatever error of principle or practice may have grown up within it.

I am my dear sir with great respect,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The New System of Education.

Among the plans of the Radicals for consolidating the country into a despotism, and robbing the States of their right to regulate their own internal affairs, is that of a National System of education. Like most, if not all, the political idiosyncracies that disturb the harmony of the country, this project had its birth in New England, and is put forth by a Massachusetts member of Congress named GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, That end of the Union is famous for wanting all public matters made over the same block, providing the Yankee block is used as a pattern. To give substance to his views Mr. HOAR has introduced a bill into Congress by which he proposes to establish a uniform system of education all over the country. It provides for the overturning of the common school systems of the several States, and the substitution of a National System in their stead. Among other things it provides for appointment, by the President, of a superintendent of Instruction for each State, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and as many division inspectors at a salary of $2,000 each, as the State has representatives in Congress, and a whole army of local superintendents at $3 per day. There are provisions for renting or building school houses, furnishing books, and taking property for school purposes where none can be had by voluntary contract. Such a measure would enable the party in power to maintain a political propaganda of about thirty thousand educators, and control about thirty million dollars worth of additional patronage. It provides for the collection of $50,000,000 annually by direct taxation for school purposes.

A system of this kind would prove both an engine of corruption and tyranny, besides giving to the general government powers that were never contemplated, by its founders, and which would ultimately destroy it. In Pennsylvania we have built up a system of public instruction, after nearly forty years labor, which is adapted to our wants, and we do not believe our people will consent to have it taken away by Congress. This is but a Radical plan to control the education of the country, thinking thereby it will aid them to bolster up their waning power. We do not believe the States are willing to surrender the power of education to the general government, and therefore look to a vigorous opposition to this objectionable measure.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Important Decision.

THE XVTH AMENDMENT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of the State of California has decided the XVth amendment to be unconstitutional. The question arose in a case entitled "The People vs. Brady," the exact import of which we are not apprised of, but its consideration involved the validity of the XVth amendment, and the court held it to be inoperative and void, for the reason that it was not within the scope of the powers covering the amendments, and because it had not been adopted in the manner prescribed by the constitution. There can be no doubt that this decision will be ultimately sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. It being a fact perfectly clear to every person familiar with the constitution, that in the incorporation of this amendment to the organic law, the legal requirements governing such cases, were not observed, either in spirit or letter.

We apprehend the time is not far distant, when such "wild cat" legislation as those series of acts termed "war measures," will be subjected to such a careful examination as will result in upsetting the legality of every one of them.—*Ex.*

THE query is started among some of the political friends of the President as to how Governor GEARY, with his advocacy of the ancient Democratic doctrine of the sovereign rights of States, can mingle in complete harmony with the Union League ideas, in such direct antagonism to this principle, and in close political relationship to the President, who so frequently and so thoroughly violates that doctrine. The wonder is expressed as to whether there was any allusion to the subject in the consultation which took place at the White House between the Union League committee, headed by GEARY, and the President.—*Washington Patriot.*

THE complaint comes from every quarter of New England that water is scarcer than ever. Wells are drying up everywhere, factories are stopping for want of power, streams are shrunk to the very lowest water mark, and a general apprehension prevails that the worst is not yet.

PARIS is transformed into a battlefield, in which the women show themselves as brave as the men.

The Indian Peace Commission.

The recent council of Indian Commissioners in this city has not been without a warning to the politicians of the Radical party. They have been told as plainly as resolutions can indicate that any nervous anxiety they may feel regarding the welfare of the savages may as well be suppressed, inasmuch as the commissioners (excepting Commissioner PARKER) are determined to run the Indian Bureau themselves, which they intend to do on the principle of ignoring secular objects as much as possible. The philanthropists express great independence of action, and assert that if they are interfered with in the business they have been commissioned by the President to execute, they will at once give up all authority and retire. In the several interviews which have been had with the President, the commissioners have received assurances that he will harmonize with them in all matters they may deem essential for the practical benefit of the Indians. The real Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General PARKER, is consequently, of slight importance, as he is subordinate to the Board of Commissioners and religious communities. In this connection it may be said that the replication of PARKER to the voluntary report of Mr. WELSH will be met by a rejoinder of charges more specifically expressed even than before. The Peace Commissioners do not intend to let the matter rest where it is, and some of them express confidence that the investigation must inevitably result in the retirement of that official.—*Washington Patriot.*

Connecticut Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Jan. 17.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. The present State officers were nominated by acclamamation. Governor, James E. English; Lieutenant-Governor, Julius Hotchkiss; Secretary of State, Thomas M. Waller; Treasurer, Charles M. Pond; Comptroller, Seth H. Logan.

The annual Convention of the Connecticut State Temperance Union, which commenced this morning, appointed a Committee to request the adoption by the Democratic Convention of a resolution in favor of a State Constabulary force to enforce the laws against the liquor traffic, gambling, houses of illfame, etc.

The resolutions of the Democratic Convention condemn the Federal Administration as unworthy the confidence of the people, believe in territorial expansion, but oppose such when occasioned or sought by fraud, violence, or intimidation, particularly in the case of San Domingo; endorse the removal of disabilities of all citizens and free schools, and condemn the granting of public lands to railroads and speculators,

King William Emperor of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—To-day, exactly one hundred and seventy-nine years after the coronation of the first King of Prussia, William accepts the title of Emperor of Germany. The city to-day is covered with flags, and the steamers to-night illuminate.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.—A motherless child not yet six years of age, was terribly beaten, on Thursday evening, in Columbia, by Mr. and Mrs. John Hersh. By the testimony of the child, it seems that on returning from church, it was unable to answer a question concerning the text, whereupon Mrs. Hersh flew at her, kicked her and beat her, striking her with a fire poker and lifter, and otherwise abusing her.

The child as seen by your correspondent, is one mass of bruises. She is a sweet, little girl, and tells her story in a pittiful manner, which brings tears to the eyes of the hardest hearted. The child has been removed, and is now under the care of Mrs. Rowe, of Third street, where she for once knows a home. The fiendish pair had an examination to-day, before M. Clark, Justice of the Peace, and were bound over in $1,500 each. The citizens of Columbia are very much excited, and threats of lynching are freely uttered. It seems that after the poor innocent had been so beaten, it was not allowed to go bed; but obliged to stand, undressed, in a corner during the entire night, and this, according to the child's own testimony, has not been infrequent treatment.

The man (or libel,) is treasurer of a Christian Church, and with his wife, freely admits that they have both whipped the child in such a manner as to bruise it badly. Where is the vengeance of Heaven that such things can be in a land of churches.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

JOHN MORROW, the California aeronautic enthusiast, is still engaged in perfecting his principle for the successful construction of an air-ship. He has devised an aerial navigator which he thinks will answer the purpose intended. It is twenty-seven feet long, ten feet in breadth, and ten feet deep. Its capacity is seventy-five pounds. The navigator carries a boiler which, on reaching a height of fifty or sixty feet, has to be replenished. An experiment was made with this invention a few days ago in San Francisco, which proved successful. He ascended to a distance of two hundred yards. Mr. MORROW has devoted ten years of study to the principle of aerial navigation. The trouble with the present air-ship seems to be the necessity of replenishing the boiler at intervals.

IN Douglas county, Minnesota, last week two men were setting traps near the centre of a large marsh north of Lake Miltona. Two others who had been following a bear during the day, came to the edge of the marsh at dusk, and discovering what they believed to be the bear in the marsh, both fired and killed two men who were arranging traps.

A GENTLEMAN just from Florida states that the orange crop upon the trees about Jacksonville, and for some distance above the St. John's river, were totally destroyed by the recent cold weather. The fruit was frozen solid. The trees, he thought, were not killed, though much injured. All the other tropical fruits were also lost, and a large part of the sugar cane. This is a severe blow to Florida, and a serious deprivation to outsiders who were looking for abundant supplies of fruit this winter from that region.

CALIFORNIA has already 2,500,000 mulberry trees, and is continually adding to the number. Good prospect for silk.

War News.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—9:30 A. M.—The German losses in the battles with General Chauzy are officially stated at 177 officers and 3,203 men killed and wounded. The French lost, besides their killed and wounded, 22,000 unwounded prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 17, 1 P. M.—A dispatch received from Versailles says that the French army under General Chauzy are retreating from Lavals and the German army in full pursuit, and already past the town of Viages, fourteen miles east of Laval. 2,000 additional prisoners have been taken. Alencon was occupied by the Germans on the night of the 16th.

LE MANS, Jan. 17.—[Special to the New York *World.*]—Alencon was taken yesterday by the Thirteenth Corps under the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, from Versailles, the 17th, says Bismarck has been ill, but has partially recovered. Prussia is urgent for the assembling for the Conference.

The bombardment of Paris proceeds slowly, but steadily. The gunners systematically avoid firing on public buildings.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—[Special to the New York *World.*]—Bourbaki, after two days fighting, crossed the Lisaune six miles below Belfort. Von Werder is receiving reinforcements. A great battle was fought on the 17th, which resulted in the decisive repulse of the French who are now retreating. The German loss in three battles is 4,200; the French, 7,800. No guns were captured by the Germans, and but few prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress, under date of Versailles, Jan. 21, as follows: "Yesterday the enemy withdrew into Paris. Fifteen officers and 250 men were captured at St. Cloud. The number of unwounded prisoners captured at St. Quentin is 9,000, besides 2,000 taken in the town. The total loss of the French is 15,000. The enemy has withdrawn to Valenciennes and Douay. We have again occupied Cambria."

A BAIR TAKEN IN BY A FOX.—A week ago last Monday, says the *Advocate*, Washington Bair, of Spring township, being out hunting, his dog scared up a fox, which took refuge in a hollow stump fifteen feet high. Bair, on coming to the stump, set down his gun and climbed to the top for the purpose of reaching the fox. While on the top of the stump, the wood being decayed and rotton, broke from his hold, and the hunter fell inside, while the fox ran out, and he was thus left alone in a very uncomfortable situation—in fact in a trap. Nothing daunted, however, Bair took out his knife and set to work to hew his way out, which he accomplished after much whittling. He remained in this novel situation from Monday at 10 o'clock, till Tuesday night near midnight, over thirty-six hours.—*Perry County paper.*

SAYS the Carlisle *Volunteer:* A week ago, several families residing in New Cumberland, were seriously afflicted with symptoms of poisoning. As they used water for cooking from the same cistern, it was determined to find the cause if possible. The water was pumped out, and in the cistern was found a rat, which from its appearance, had evidently been poisoned. The family of Henry Retman were most seriously effected.

IT is hinted in Washington that a general reconstruction or the entire South upon an entirely new plan is shortly to be undertaken, by which it is hoped to prevent Radical reverses in the future. The only way we know to accomplish the desired object is to restrict the right to franchise wholly to Radical office seekers. A great deal of disloyal voting might be prevented in this way.

THE Washington *Reporter* says: In the latter part of March last, Mr. John L. Mustard, of Franklin township, sowed nine bushels of Ramsedell Norway oats on six acres of ground from which he harvested over four hundred bushels, and had the grasshoppers not seriously damaged the crop, he is well convinced he would have had about one hundred bushels to the acre.

THE greatest failure of the season has been that of Oliver Ames & Sons, Oakes Ames and Ames Company for making plows, &c., in Boston. Their joint liabilities, it is understood, amount to seven millions, but they claim twelve millions of assets. Oakes Ames is largely identified with the Pacific Railroad.

A SHOCK of earthquake occurred at Laconia, N. H., at half-past seven o'clock in the morning of the 17th inst. It was accompanied by a deep, rumbling noise, and was so severe at Lake Village as to jar houses, crockery, etc., and start logs from the ice in the bay. It seemed to move from east to west.

THE franking privilege cost the Post-office Department during the six months, ending June 30th, 1870, no less than a million and a quarter dollars, being the postage on ten million franked letters, and over two and a half million pounds of printed matter. It is about time that some of this outlay was stopped.

MRS. M. M. COLE shows a spirit of magnanimity and justice worthy of imitation by the strong minded of her sex. Addressing the Ohio Female Suffrage Convention, she said: "It may be some women are abused, but it is equally true that there are some men who are nearly henpecked to death."

THOS. BUSHNELL of Vermillion, Ashland county, is the proprietor of a hog which is three years and four months of age. He weighed in August last thirteen hundred pounds, and has been steadily improving up to this time. This delicate little porker is of the Chester White breed.

BUTLER'S Dutch Gap is to be cleaned out. It is said to be two hundred and fifty feet wide, and of sufficient depth for the navigation of vessels of any tonnage that can pass between it and Richmond. A contract, it is stated, has been made for the work.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.35
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	90
" new "	80
Oats, "	45
Flour per barrel	8 00
Clover seed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	40
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	10
Hams	18
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	18
Hay per ton	16 00
Pork—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@35
No. 2 "	$29@30
Bloom	$30

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	3 00
" 2 " "	2 00
Siding " " ft.	$1 00

DEATHS.

REMLEY.—In Orange township, on Wednesday the 18th inst., after a lingering illness David Remley, aged about 64 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make the unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THE NEW YORK DAY-BOOK.—THE CHAMPION OF WHITE SUPREMACY AGAINST THE WORLD.—A FIRST-CLASS EIGHT PAGE DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY, established in 1851. $2 per year; $1 for six months. Subscribe for it. *For specimen copies*, address "DAY-BOOK, New York City."

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SEND FOR OUR PAMPHLET TO ADVERTISERS. Price 25 cts. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, N. Y.

BRIGGS & BRO'S
ILLUSTRATED & DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, AND SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS, FOR 1871.

Will be ready for mailing by the middle of January, notwithstanding our great loss of type, paper, engravings, &c., by the fire which destroyed the Job Printing office of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, 25th December, 1870. It will be printed on a most elegant new-tinted paper, and illustrated with nearly

FIVE HUNDRED ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS.

And two finely executed Colored Plates—specimens for all of which were grown by ourselves the past season from our own stock of Seeds. In the originality, execution and number of the engravings it is unrike and eminently superior to any other Catalogue or "Floral Guide" extant.

The Catalogue will consist of 144 Pages, and as soon as published will be sent free to all who ordered Seeds from us by mail the last season. To others a charge of 15 cents per copy will be made, which is not the value of the Colored Plates. We assure our friends that the inducements we offer to purchasers of Seeds, as to quality and extent of Stock, Discounts and Premiums, are unsurpassed. Please send orders for Catalogues without delay.

OUR COLORED CHROMO FOR 1871.

Will be ready to send out in January. The Chromo will represent Forty-two Varieties of showy and popular Flowers, of natural size and color. We design to make it the best Plate of Flowers ever issued. Size, 19x24 inches. The retail value would be at least Two Dollars; we shall, however, furnish it to customers at 75 cents per copy, and offer it as a Premium upon orders for Seeds. See Catalogue when out.

BRIGGS & BROTHER, Rochester, N. Y.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "*Nothing better.*" CUTLER BROS. & Co., Boston.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in *five minutes*, without injury to the skin, sent by mail for $1.25.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE
Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes* and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation, 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 7 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS & GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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$30 SALARY PER WEEK, and expenses, paid Agents, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address, BERKEFORD & CO., Marshall, Mich.

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CURIOUS, HOW STRANGE!
The Married Ladies Private Companion contains the desired information. Sent free for two stamps Address Miss. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa. jan27'70-4t

FOR SALE OR RENT.
The property in Light Street, Columbia County, known as the "Walnut Hotel," is for sale or rent on reasonable terms.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 20, 1-70-tf. Agent.

CASH SALARIES PAID AGENTS.
We wish to employ a few good Agents to introduce an entirely new article. It takes like wild fire. Every body wants it. This is no humbug but a legitimate business endorsed by our most prominent men. Address (with stamp)
HENDRICKS, WANEW & CO.,
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NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the undersigned for subscription, advertising, or job-work, must make prompt settlement. Opportunities for this purpose will be given all, between now and the close of February Court.
jan.20'71-3t. C. B. BROCKWAY.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S. S.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the Petition for Partition and Valuation of the real estate of William Pegg, late of Madison township, in said county, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and representatives of said deceased, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition and Valuation to me directed, I will go upon the premises of said deceased, situate in Madison township, in the county of Columbia, with a Jury by me to be summoned, on Saturday, the 28th day of January A. D. 1871, for the purpose of making Partition or Valuation of said real estate according to the commands of the said writ, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, Dec. 23, 1870-4t. Sheriff.

PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.
OUR CELEBRATED
GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country. Will not corrode. Sixty lines written with one Pen of Ink! Will suit over a dozen best steel Pens. Put up in neat slide boxes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, and for this reason any energetic person can realize $200 per month. Profit over 200 per cent. Two sample Pens, 10 cents; two boxes, 50 cents; six boxes, $1.00; twelve boxes, $2.00. Address,

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jan 20 '71 ly

JANUARY.
MANY EMINENT MEN,
Having candidly asserted their opinion that there is no remedy equal to MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, for that class of diseases peculiar to people of sedentary habits. It is a preparation of wonderful virtue in all cases of this kind, never having failed in effecting a cure, and it still continues on its triumphant career. For all forms of diseases arising from impurity of the Blood, or derangement of the digestive organs, including General Debilities, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Constipation, and similar ailments, it is a certain remedy. Leading physicians everywhere prescribe it for their patients, and have given the proprietors of the Bitters many testimonials of their confidence in the efficacy of the preparation as a remedy. Sold in square glass bottles only, by all respectable druggists and storekeepers. Price one dollar per bottle.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Suffer

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Jan. 27, 1871.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

J. WEBSTER, No. 30 North 4th Street, COR. WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North, 11:35 A. M. 6:50 P. M. — Going South, 8:07 A. M. 5:40 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North, 9:12 P. M. — Going South, 10:08 A. M.

THE Friendship Fire Company, of this place, intend giving a ball in Snyder's Hall on the evening of the 22d of February.

JOSIAH WOLF died at Danville recently and left $1,000 to the poor of that town—the first legacy they ever received from a decedent.

THE Methodists of Centralia closed a very successful fair at that place, last week. Upwards of five hundred dollars profit were realized.

FIRE.—The planing mill, situated near the canal in Espy, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. We have not learned the extent of the loss.

REV. MR. JACK, of Danville, will deliver a lecture in the Normal School Hall, on next Monday evening, 30th instant. Subject "The Influence of Burns."

HEAVY HOG.—Daniel Menges, of Muncy township, recently slaughtered a hog that weighed, when dressed, 833½ pounds. Its live weight was 941 pounds.

MRS. R. T. ROSS, widow of Gen. W. S. Ross, has been elected a Director of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. It is said she accepts the position.

LECTURE.—Mr. PURDY, of Sunbury, delivered a lecture in the Hall of the Normal School of this place, on last Friday evening. Subject "The World in Harness."

GEORGE H. BROWN, proprietor of Brown's Hotel, has placed an additional lamp in front of his hotel. It would prove a public benefit if about a dozen more were placed along Main Street.

THE Hazleton *Sentinel* says there seems to be a fixed determination upon the part of the miners, in this region, not to return to work until coal shall have advanced sufficiently to enable the operators to pay them a fair compensation for their labor.

LOST.—Andrew Drehr, a miner belonging to Mt. Carmel, where he has a wife and child, left Centralia on Saturday evening last for home, somewhat intoxicated. It is thought he may have fallen into one of the many deep pits on the mountain—the cavings-in of old mines.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Monday of last week, a two year old child of NIMROD WYNN, of Lower Augusta township, Northumberland county, was burned to death during the absence of its mother. The innocent little victim was playing with the fire when the sad occurrance took place.

THE Shamokin *Herald* of the 19th inst., says: "But little is being done at present in mining coal in our county. Only four operations are running now (the Cameron, Burnside, Bear Valley, and Frank Gowen), and great efforts are being made to have them suspend. What the result will be is more than we can predict.

DANVILLE, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, R. I. Dodd was elected President. Directors—S. P. Case, of Danville; R. B. Sterling, of Philadelphia; S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury; H. W. Mc-Reynolds, of Buck Horn; A. F. Porter, of Norristown; J. H. Case, of Danville.

MARBLE.—According to the *Clinton Democrat* a valuable marble deposit has been discovered in Lamar township Clinton county. Specimens have been sent to different marble works in Philadelphia, Williamsport and Lock Haven all of whom pronounce it excellent marble, and capable of receiving an excellent polish. The veins run from three to six feet, and are apparently inexhaustable.

THE extension of the Catawissa Railroad passes through an old fort, on land belonging to ANDREW EVES, not far from the mouth of Muncy Creek. In excavating through it, quite a number of small, stone fire-places, Indian pottery, and stone tools, suppose to have been used in making it, were unearthed. Curiosity seekers have been busy in gathering everything in the shape of Indian relics that have been turnd up by the plow and scraper.

THE Special Business meeting of the Y. M. C. A., which was held in their rooms on Thursday evening of last week, was of more than usual interest. It was called for the purpose of effecting a more thorough and efficient organization than has heretofore existed. Col. KNORR was called to the Chair, and conducted the usual devotional exercises, after which a Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, reported a form of Constitution for the Association. This was rendered necessary from the fact that no properly verified Constitution could be found. The Constitution reported by the Committee was adopted without discussion. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers as required by the Constitution just adopted, with the following result:

President, Col. S. KNORR; Vice President, Geo. Elwell; Recording Secretary, Thos. Crever; Corresponding Secretary, F. M. Bates; Treasurer, James B. Neal; Librarian, Wm. H. Ford; Standing Committee, H. Harman, M. W. Nuss, L. H. Schuyler, Albert Moyer and Isaac W. Miller.

The former President, Conrad Bittenbender, was elected as an honorary member, and all who have paid ten dollars or under were declared respectively, life and active or associate members.

Thus permanently established we may safely predict a noble and successful career to the Y. M. C. A. of Bloomsburg.

A BAY LYNX was killed on the Blue Mountain, near Harrisburg, last week. It measured four feet nine inches in length, and weighed 26 pounds.

A LARGE red wolf was shot by JONATHAN LONG, near SHUBERT'S mill, one day last week. He measured six feet in length.—*Pottsville Journal.*

IT is reported that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is making an effort to lease the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad for a term of years.

THE Perry county *Democrat* says that Mr. Robert Hacket, of Tyrone township, in that county, has killed twenty-two wild turkeys the present season. One of the gobblers weighed twenty-four pounds.

BUFFALO MEAT.—The other day a refrigerator car passed through Harrisburg with buffalo meat, brought from the plains and on the way to New York or Philadelphia. The car was ornamented with the fierce looking head of a buffalo.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad company in Scranton last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. R. Storrs. Directors—Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan, John Brisbin, Percy R. Pyne, Joseph H. Scranton, Samuel Hoyt, John C. Phelps, James Blair, J. C. Pratt, D. G. Driesbach, Payne Pettibone, A. T. McClintock.

ROBERT A. PACKER, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of New York and Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, which extends from Wilkesbarre to Waverly, N. Y., being a branch of the Lehigh Valley. We are much pleased with this change, and know full well that the friends of the road will be glad to have Mr. P. at this end of the line.—*Luzerne Union.*

MURDER AT TREVORTON.—A miner named JOHN BALKHASER was shot on Saturday night last at Trevorton while sitting by the bedside of a sick neighbor, from the effects of which he died on Sunday. The murderer fired through the window. The weapon was loaded with buckshot, one of which took effect in BALKHASER'S head. It is said that he was working in a colliery operated on the independent plan, and the inference is drawn that he was murdered in consequence.—*Pottsville Standard.*

ON Monday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, a pistol shot was fired into the house occupied by THOMAS STEEL, at the Luke Fidler Colliery, the ball passing through the frame of the sitting room window and striking the wall opposite. Fortunately none of the inmates of the house were within range of the ball, and no one was injured. The perpetrators, after firing two more shots, neither of which hit the house, fled, and succeeded in getting off unrecognized.

Mr. STEEL is inside boss at the colliery, which has been running since the suspension, and it is believed the shooting was done to intimidate him and the men working it.—*Shamokin Herald*

TWO SONS of Mr. HARRIS, who keeps a small confectionery in Millerstown, were drowned in the Juniata river, near Millerstown bridge, a few days ago. One was aged 8 and the other 11 years. It appears that the older boy was pulling the other on the ice with a scarf, which the younger held in his hands, when the ice broke, both boys floated under and were drowned. The bodies did not sink to the bottom of the river, and were soon seen under the ice and recovered. The ice under the bridge is never very solid, and hence the dreadful occurrence. Mr. HARRIS, the father, is blind, and depended on his two sons to help him in his shop, lead him wherever he went and to do his errands.

A BIG HAUL OF FISH.—The water in Camp's Pond in Herrick township, says the Bradford *Argus*, covering over one hundred acres of ground, became so low in this season of unusual drouth, that during the hard freezing weather of this winter it froze nearly to the bottom, and immense quantities of trout, eels, catfish, perch and pickerel congregated in the deepest holes, and some of them died and seemed to be dying for want of a needful supply of fresh atmospheric air. Holes were cut through the ice and the fish led by instinct promiscously rushed to the opening, to inhale the free air where they were scooped up to the number of several wagon loads, among them were eels of unusual size. The pike or pickerel not being able to endure the want of upper air, as long as the other fish, were mostly dead.

SULLIVAN & ERIE R. R.—We understand that on the 12th inst., a party of railroad officials from the Erie Railway and Lehigh Valley, made a trip *via* Sullivan & Erie R. R. to the mines that are located some six miles from Dushore in Sullivan county.

Their report upon the Railroad and mines is very favorable. The former is pronounced well constructed, while the coal from the latter is dwelt upon in glowing terms. Messrs. MERCUR & JACKSON must feel gratified that the great work is so near completion. By the 1st proximo, it is supposed the last spike will be driven. The mines are being quite extensively worked, and gangways leading far under the cover of the mountain are being pushed forward with vigor. The schutes which are capacious and very substantial, are nearly finished, and over one hundred good double tenement dwellings are erected in close contiguity to the colliery.—*Bradford Argus.*

RUN OVER.—On the 5th Instant Wm. Kurscheid, *alias* William Sharp, was ran over by a down freight train on the L. V. Railroad, and killed, between Nescopec and White Haven. From the testimony taken at the inquest we glean that he and a friend, both under the influence of liquor, purchased tickets at White Haven for Nescopec, and got on a regular passenger. This man refused (or would not, at least,) to show his ticket to the conductor, who for that reason put him off the train, notwithstanding the offer of his friend to pay the money for his ride. Kurscheid, after being put off the train, went to sleep on the track somewhere beyond Nescopec, and was struck and killed by the freight train when it passed. A suit is to be brought against the company, we understand, to recover damages, which are laid at $10,000.—*Ex.*

Temperance Meeting.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Jan. 18, 1871.

The Temperance Union met at 7 o'clock, p. m., in the Baptist Church.

The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. Scott, Chairman and J. P. Tustin, Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Creever.

The minutes of Dec. 31st, 1870, were read.

Col. S. Knorr delivered an address, advocating prohibition by law, as the effectual remedy for suppressing the vice of intemperance. Dr. Scott followed in some remarks to the same effect. E. R. Ikeler, Esq., addressed the meeting, encouraging the temperance meeting, and arguing in favor of executing the laws as they now stand. Prof. H. D. Walker made an earnest speech on the subject of temperance. Judge Evans related some experience of temperance doings in his early life and urged upon parents the duty of example and precept for the children. Mr. Robert Stiff followed with a strong appeal in favor of a higher standard of temperance among Christians. The pledge was then circulated, and twenty-two signers were obtained. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the next meeting be held in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening, Feb. 2d, 1871.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. H. Vandersliee, E. M. Wardin and Dr. Schuyler be continued as a committee on exercises and speakers for the next meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and a notice of the next meeting be published in the county newspapers.

Resolved, That Messrs. R. Stiff and John Snyder be a committee to procure a transparency with suitable inscriptions. Adjourned, J. P. TUSTIN, *Secretary.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF JOHN TOBIN, BURGES OF SHENANDOAH.—We copy the following particulars on the attempt upon the life of Mr. TOBIN, on Sunday morning last, from the Shenandoah *Herald:*

"Mr. TOBIN lives in Centre street, near the Lehigh Valley railroad depot, and while he is agent for the brewers of Pottsville, he also carries on a bottling establishment. As Chief Burgess he has made himself particularly obnoxious to the bad characters in our town, by his prompt and efficient performance of his duty. He was elected Burgess at the last election without opposition, both parties voting for him. At one o'clock Sunday morning, after his place was locked up, there was a knock at the door. Young TOBIN opened it after finding out who was outside, to admit JOHN HURLEY who wanted half a dozen bottles of Cronk beer. Mr. TOBIN supplied him and lit him to the door from which a pair of steps leads to the pavement; while lighting him down the steps, and when HURLEY was part way down, a shot was fired at Mr. TOBIN from the street, and he hallooed that he was shot, and his son caught him in his arms, and while holding him recognized JOHN O'BRIEN in the street about twenty feet off, who said, "Come on, that is the last of him." Mr. TOBIN is badly shot about the face, shoulder and breast, the gun having been loaded with No. 6 shot, buckshot and pieces of bullets. Drs. KEARN and REAGAN were immediately called to attend him. He is expected to recover.

O'BRYAN was arrested on Sunday morning in MARTI's cellar, on Centre Street, with a gun in his possession, by Constable EDWARD MONAGHAN. He had a hearing at once before 'Squire WILLRICH, who committed him, and he was taken to jail, at Pottsville, the same day. O'BRYAN is a young man, about 23 years of age, light built, is about 5 feet 6 inches in height and has light hair and eyes. About two weeks before Christmas he came out of jail, having been sentenced some time since to four months imprisonment for striking Constable JOSEPH BOEHM, and it is supposed he tried to murder Mr. TOBIN out of revenge for the active part he took in having him arrested for that affair."

THE highest price in the world for servants is paid in St. Petersburg. Girls that can cook receive forty dollars a month and board. After St. Petersburg comes Roumania, then London, and after it the United States. They receive the poorest pay in Servia.

IN Galveston, Texas, an indignant father whose daughter had married against his will, sent her for a wedding present a patent burial case.

THE LOWEST YET.—M. P. LUTZ is selling a standard yard wide Sheeting at 11½ cts. per yard, and Appleton "A" at 13½ cts. per yard by the bolt.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS at MARR's very cheap.

AUCTION SALE.—A large lot of stoves, tinware, &c., will be sold at auction, at HAGENBUCH'S Stove and Tinware establishment, in Bloomsburg, on Monday and Tuesday, February 6th and 7th. 4t 2t.

WHITE DRIBS at MARR's for one dollar per gallon.

H. C. HARMAN, will rent his Tanery, Dwelling House, and about five acres of land at Orangeville, separately if desired. This is a good location and any person wishing to start business will find no better opportunity. Apply to H. C. HARMON, Bloomsburg, or J. M. HARMON, Orangeville, Pa. 1t 3t

GREEN TEA at MARR's for one dollar per pound.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, WM. KREAMER, respectfully invites all persons knowing themselves indebted on Book account or Note to call and settle the same before or against the 1st of April next, and save cost. Lumber and grain taken on book account until April next. Settled at Eyer's Grove by

WILLIAM KREAMER.

Eyer's Grove, Jan. 27, 1871-3t.

BEST Coal Oil in town. Sold at MARR'S.

NO HUMBUGGING! NO CHEATING!—A pint bottle full of Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy is prepared from one fifty cent package, and the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. PIERCE, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive it by mail. A pamphlet free. Beware of counterfeits and *worthless imitations.* The Genuine has, upon the outside wrapper, Dr. PIERCE'S private Government Stamp with his portrait, name, and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness" engraved upon it.

CISCO FISH at MARR'S.

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY--1870.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Dogs.	Real Estate.	Money at Interest & Stock	Furniture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Carriages.	Occupations.	Amount	Watches. Class 1	Watches. Class 2	Watches. Class 3
BLOOM	131	$661,556	$9,000	$7,700	$19,015	$3,320	$3,657	$80,660	$793,798	11	3	4
BERWICK	37	109,250	18,268	6,930	4,985	656	1,140	55,010	174,585	8	6	5
BEAVER	130	303,918	.....	.....	9,40	4,241	.....	11,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....
BENTON	134	120,540	1,000	.....	9,223	3,378	600	6,820	142,069	.....	.....	.....
BRIARCREEK	125	297,240	3,907	.....	13,191	4,237	2,412	8,923	329,312	.....	.....	.....
CATAWISSA	.....	308,772	7,500	2,100	7,417	2,595	935	70,697	390,965	7	7	.....
CENTRE	151	244,901	670	.....	13,39	4,297	2,278	14,140	318,736	6	2	5
CONYNGHAM	.....	462,012	.....	.....	7,175	160	200	23,85	493,397	.....	.....	.....
CENTRALIA	93	162,285	.....	.....	3,140	500	.....	815	166,740	.....	.....	.....
FISHINGCREEK	146	317,720	.....	.....	13,161	4,980	670	5,630	342,145	.....	.....	.....
FRANKLIN	80	100,468	2,075	.....	12,075	3,69	1,42	5,958	125,745	.....	.....	.....
GREENWOOD	100	165,596	2,040	.....	13,866	4,760	2,014	14,908	203,191	1	.....	.....
HEMLOCK	56	153,816	.....	.....	8,886	4,52	635	11,480	179,881	.....	.....	.....
JACKSON	95	95,579	305	.....	5,14	1,757	60	1,700	82,553	.....	.....	.....
LOCUST	215	302,808	7,840	.....	22,921	7,809	1,395	12,790	355,497	3	.....	.....
MAINE	93	98,649	4,000	.....	6,856	2,256	.....	4,964	114,845	.....	.....	.....
MIFFLIN	131	171,609	8,161	.....	12,553	5,856	1,808	10,530	211,125	1	.....	2
MT. PLEASANT	107	198,443	1,800	.....	12,59	4,516	675	5,085	143,093	.....	.....	2
MONTOUR	9	135,152	3,550	750	8,936	2,523	1,075	10,825	162,327	1	5	3
MADISON	124	152,290	4,105	.....	11,818	3,102	681	5,295	177,340	.....	.....	.....
ORANGE	89	125,036	2,000	.....	8,29	2,59	1,182	9,785	148,78	2	.....	3
PINE	92	43,987	.....	.....	4,924	2,964	260	3,810	59,745	.....	.....	.....
ROARINGCREEK	78	90,720	10,200	.....	6,750	2,145	353	9,260	119,708	.....	.....	.....
SCOTT	126	216,178	12,550	.....	12,20	4,625	2,083	23,010	300,396	7	3	4
SUGARLOAF	101	49,314	100	.....	5,352	2,914	469	1,845	60,978	.....	.....	.....
Total		5896	$4,409,177	$ 99,800	$17,560	$254,950	$82,560	$25,934	$4,979,886	45	28	28

The above Tabular Statement shows the amount of each kind or class of taxable property in each of the several districts of Columbia county as returned by the Triennial Assessors of 1870. But two districts have returned and valued stocks of any kind, and that is here added to the column of "Money at Interest." It will be seen that some columns are left blank, that is occasioned by the assessors being unable to find anything to put in there.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners, sitting as a Board of Revision, will attend, at their office, in Bloomsburg, for the purpose of finally determining, whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the intent and meaning of the Act of 27th July, 1841, and to raise, reduce and equalize the same according to law.

February, Monday 13, for the townships of Briarcreek, Berwick and Pine. Tuesday, 14th, for Greenwood, Fishingcreek, Benton, Sugarloaf, Jackson and Mount Pleasant. Wednesday, 15th, for Orange, Madison, Hemlock, Montour and Centre. Thursday, 16th, for Scott, Mifflin, Maine, Beaver, Centralia and Conyngham. Friday, 17th, for Bloom, Catawissa, Roaringcreek, Franklin and Locust, at which time and place, all persons for themselves and districts desiring to be heard are requested to attend.

The returns will be open for inspection, until said revision is complete.

WM. G. QUICK, *President of Board*

Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, *Clerk.*

jan.27-71-4t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Ven. Ex. Fi. Fa. & Li. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday Feb. 6th, 1871, the following real estate, to wit:

One piece beginning at a stone corner of land of Henry Britain, upon Summerhill, thence north eighty four and a half degrees, east eighty perches to a black oak sapling in the county line of Columbia and Luzerne counties, thence by the county line aforesaid, south three degrees west one hundred and sixty perches to the corner of land of Bernard Seybert's heirs, thence west forty-four perches to an oak sapling corner of land heretofore of Charles Kalmus, thence north twenty-eight and a half degrees west one hundred and two perches to the corner of said land of Henry Britain, thence by the same, north fifty and a half degrees east, twenty seven and one tenth perches to a black oak sapling, thence by the same land of Henry Britain, north two degrees, east forty nine perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy five acres and one hundred and eleven perches be the same more or less.

The other piece or parcel of land adjoining the above described land, beginning at a black oak sapling, thence west fifty-two and six tenths perches to a white oak, thence north two degrees east twenty-two and two tenths perches to a stone, thence north fifty-three degrees, west eighteen and two tenths perches to a stone, thence north twenty-one and a half degrees east thirty-seven and eight tenths perches to a stone, thence north forty-one degrees, west seventeen perches to a stone, thence north fifty and a half degrees east sixteen and two tenths perches to a stone thence north twenty-eight and a half degrees west one hundred and two perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty-one acres more or less, together with all and singular, the buildings, ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances; upon which is erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn, a large grist mill steam and water power combined and a large distillery with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben Miller.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Scott, Columbia county, Pa., bounded on the east by lot of H. G. Creveling, on the east by lot of Thomas Fann, on the north by an alley, on the west by a public road leading to Light Street; said lot being about eighty feet front by one hundred feet deep, on which is erected a one and a half story Frame Dwelling House, Frame Stable, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in Execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward C. Girvin, and Lewis C. Green.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain tract of land, situate in Madison township, to wit: bounded on the north by lands of William Stultz and Silas Welliver, on the east by land of David Welliver, on the south and west by lands of Ann Welliver, on which is erected a Frame Dwelling House and Barn, with the appurtenances. Also another piece of Meadow land, bounded on the north by lands of Isaac Mellick, on the east by lands of Samuel Johnson, on the south by lands of Alexander Carr, on the West by lands of Stultz.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Nehemiah B. Welliver and Ann Welliver.

ALSO:

At the same time and place a certain tract of land, situate in Locust township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land of Jacob Leiby, on the east by lands of Samuel Brumm, on the south by lands of Jacob Ent and Peter Ent, on the west by lands of Samuel Simms, in Columbia county, Pa., containing about ninety acres, more or less, on which is erected a two story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Peter H. Karshner.

AARON SMITH, *Sheriff.*

jan6'71-3t.

Spread the Truth.

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a cavern—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that; it is ridiculous. Suppose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—an absolute specific for dyspepsia biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *expensive* of the family, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the Bitters have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in this western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect healt to-day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been promoted; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'67tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PETER RITTNER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Rittner, late of Locust twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to George Rittner and John A. Rittner, of Locust township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlment, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrators, without delay.

GEORGE RITTNER,
JOHN A. RITTNER,
Administrators.

dec9'70-6t.*

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of November, 1870, sundry inhabitants of Columbia county presented a petition to an adjourned Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, under the name, style and title of "THE SUSQUEHANNA CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANY," with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

W. H. ENT,
Prothonotary.

dec16'70-tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SLOAN, DEC'D.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned appointed an Auditor to ascertain the indebtedness of M. G. Sloan, C. P. Sloan, Sarah Sloan and Martha Bishton, to the widow's fund; and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of B. F. Hartman, Administrator of A. J. Sloan, deceased, who was the executor of the will of William Sloan, dec'd, will attend at his office in Brower's Building, Bloomsburg, on Thursday, February 23, A. D. 1871, for the performance of the duties of his appointment; when and where all persons having claims upon the aforesaid fund, are required to present them, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.

dec9'70-6w. (Republican please copy.)

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. WATTS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John R. Watts, late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to Penina R. Watts residing in Centre township, Columbia co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administratrix, without delay.

PENINA R. WATTS,
Administratrix.

jan6'71-6w.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S.S.

In the Orphans' Court. Petition of Nicholas Kindt, Administrator of Frederick Rohr, deceased—December 12, 1870, upon presentation of petition, E. H. Little, Esq., appointed Auditor to ascertain the indebtedness of the said estate to petitioner and to apply a sum sufficient out of the real estate to pay the same, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands arising from said real estate to the heirs and legal representatives of Frederick Rohr, deceased. By the Court. From the Record.

W. H. ENT, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Auditor will attend to the duties of his above appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, January 28th, 1871, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of said assets.

E. H. LITTLE,
Auditor.

dec9'70-4t.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, S.S.

In the Orphans' Court. IN RE the account of Benjamin F. Hartman, Administrator of James Logan, deceased—December 5th, 1870, on motion of H. F. Clark, Esq., E. H. Little is appointed Auditor to make distribution. By the Court. From the Record.

W. H. ENT, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Auditor, will attend to the duties of his above appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, January 31st, 1871, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the assets.

E. H. LITTLE,
Auditor.

dec9'70-3t.

BRIDGE LETTINGS.

The following bridges will be let at the Commissioners' office, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock P. M. To be let at open bids to the lowest bidder, to wit:

One of 50 feet span in the extreme north end of Jackson township, over F. Creek, to be built on same plan as the one lately built in Hemlock township, near Bloomsburg, to be built of Hemlock lumber.

One in Sugarloaf township, at a point near Joseph O. Hess. To be a double arched covered bridge, 80 feet between abutments. This bridge to be built on same plan as the one above that point.

Abutments to both of said bridges to be 8 feet above low water mark, wing walls 30 feet North side and 16 feet South side.

Further information can be had at this office.

WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS JENKINS,
H. J. REEDER,
} Commis'rs

Commissioner's Office.
Attest—WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 20, 1871.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHRISTIAN RINGRESEN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the estate of Christian Ringresen, late of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John B. Roarig, of Roaringcreek twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN B. ROARIG,
Administrator.

jan.20'71-6w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK NASS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Nass, late of Beaver twp., Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Mary Nass, of Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment.

MARY NASS,
Administratrix.

jan20'71-6w.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county No. 42, September Term, 1870.

SAMUEL L. POTTER vs. MARGARET POTTER } Libel in Divorce. 4 Hands *sattisfaciendi.*

To Margaret Potter, the above Respondent:—You are hereby notified to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1871, then and there to answer the complaint of the above named libellant, and show cause, if any you have, why this petition of divorce, a *vinculo matrimonii*, should not be granted.

AARON SMITH, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 6, 1871-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB SHELHAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Shellhamer late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county, to Tilmon Rittenhouse of Beaver. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.

TILMON RITTENHOUSE,
Administrator.

dec9'70-6w.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 28 May Term, 18'0.

SOPHRONUS SMETHERS, vs. AMANDA SMETHERS, } Libel in Divorce

Notice is hereby given that depositions will be taken in the above case, at the office of the undersigned, in Berwick, on Thursday, January 26, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

L. T. THOMPSON,
Commissioner.

dec21'70-5t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ADAM GABLE, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Adam Gable, late of Roaringcreek township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to Lucas Fahringer, of Locust township, Columbia county, and Charles Gable, of the Borough of Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

LUCAS FAHRINGER,
CHARLES GABLE,
Executors.

dec23'70-6w.*

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator, &c. of the estate of John Hess, late of the township of Fishingcreek, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: A certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, in said county, bounded by lands of Cornelius Coleman and John Andrews on the east, Josiah Hess on the south, Nathan Smith on the west and George Pealer and others on the north,

CONTAINING 135 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a good

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a frame barn, horse stable and wagon shed, and other outbuildings, a good well and spring of water near the dwelling house, a good apple orchard and other fruit on the premises. About one hundred acres of the above tract is cleared land.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-third of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-third of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the 1st of April, A. D. 1871, when possession of the premises will be given, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid as follows: One-half of the balance on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872 with interest from the 1st of April 1871, and the other half on the 1st day of April A. D. 1873 with interest from the 1st day of April 1871, payable annually. The last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for mortgage, deed and stamps.

HIRAM HESS,
Administrator.

Stillwater, Dec. 30, 1870-4t.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John W. Hunter, Administrator of the estate and chattels, &c., which were of Albert Hunter, late of Pine township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises,

A CERTAIN FARM

situate in the township of Pine, in the said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of John W. Hunter, on the east by land of George Greenly, on the south by land of Caleb Thomas, and on the west by land of Edward Richie, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a Dwelling House, Barn and outbuildings.

ALSO one other piece of land situate in Pine township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the East by a lot of John Welliver, deceased, and on the South, West and North, by land of E. Ward Richie, containing one acre, more or less, late the estate of said deceased.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, January 2, 1871.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent, of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi.

Jan. 6, 1871. JOHN W. HUNTER, Administrator.

PRIVATE SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber offers for sale, upon reasonable terms,

100 ACRES OF FARMING LAND,

about forty of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. There is a young orchard of choice apple trees and several cherry trees on the premises and three

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

Flowers and Vines in the House.

There are many beautiful botonical experiments which can be conducted in house during winter, which are not embraced generally in the list of flowers and vines in our parlors and windows.

How many of the fair readers of the Telegraph have the beautiful vine of the sweet potato running over their mantle-shelf? This pretty sight can be enjoyed by placing a sweet potato in a tumbler or other glass vessel, filled with water, passing a pin through the tube so as to keep the lower end from one or two inches from the bottom of the vessel. Keep on the mantle-shelf, in a warm room, and every day give it sun for an hour or two, and in a few days rootlings will begin to appear, aiming for the bottom of the vessel, and in two or three weeks the eye will begin to shoot and rapidly grow and run upon suspended twine or any little trellis-work prepared for it.

The "Morning Glory" can be propogated in parlor windows, where there is some sun, to perfection during winter; it flowers with its natural colors, and the delicate little vine can be made to run over the window. A hanging vase is the prettiest for this.

Suspend an acorn by a cotton thread so as to nearly touch the water in a glass vessel, (a hyacinth glass is perhaps the best,) set upon the window or mantle, and let it remain there for eight or ten weeks, more or less, without being interfered with, except to supply the evaporation of the water, and the acorn will burst, and as it throws a root down into the water, a sprout or stem will be sent upward, throwing out beautiful little green leaves; thus giving you an oak tree, in full life and health within your parlor.

There are many of the mosses which can be very successfully grown in the house through the winter, and with the foregoing afford an interesting and refined enjoyment for the feminines of a family, and a real pleasure for all who have a taste for the beautiful to witness. We trust to see a greater inclination on the part of the ladies to introduce into their houses this most agreeable addition to their domestic pleasure.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CORN OR OATS.—"I feed my horse well, but somehow he looks rough-coated and don't seem to be very well."

"What kind of provender do you give him?"

"Oats, and plenty of them."

That's what's the matter. Too many oats. Half the amount of oats and the rest in corn would, no doubt, work an improvement in him. We have found out that horses should not be fed entirely with oats for provender. They need something else. Give them corn or cornmeal part of the time, or a mixture of oats and corn, and see if they do not improve. And, by the way, don't forget to give him, twice a week, a mess of potatoes as a medicine.—*Country Gentleman.*

BONE FELON.—Of all painful things, can there be any so excrutiatingly painful as a bone felon? We know of none that flesh is heir to, and as this malady is quite frequent and the subject of much earnest consideration, we give the latest recipe for its cure, which is given by that high authority, the *London Lancet:* "As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, may be seen the felon, which can be instantly cut out with the point of a needle or lancet."

COUGH IN HORSES.—A cough is rather a symptom than a disease. It is often caused by the irritability of the air passages, occasioned by previous disease. A chronic cough in a horse is often occasioned by indiscretion in the treatment of influenza, distemper, and diseased respiratory apparatus. It is also one of the effects of liver disease, and sometimes of worms. Too much dry fodder, especially chaff, often aggravates a cough. Carrots and other roots and green feed may be advantageously used. Give your horse a warm stall, with bedding a foot deep, with moist cut feed, a little laxative medicine, and not much work.

MINCE PIES.—The following receipt for mince pies, which are now in season, is confidently recommended be a writer in the Germantown *Telegraph*, after using it for many years:

"Boil a fresh beef tougue tender, let it get cold, and then chop it fine with one pound of suet, one-half peck of apples, two pounds of currants, picked and washed very carefully, one pound of citron sliced, half an ounce each of powdered cloves, allspice, cinnamon and ginger, three pints of sweet cider, one pint of Madeira wine, half a pint of brandy, with enough sugar to sweeten to your taste. This will make a large jar full."

HORSES.—Keep all work and road horses sharp shod, or if there is no ice keep them upon strong caulks, which may be sharpened at short notice. Sharp caulks wear dull very soon on the ground, and become dangerously slippery. Spavins, splints, besides sprains and bruises, capped hocks and knees, etc., frequently come from slipping on the ice.

A USEFUL TABLE.—To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in ascertaining the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural contemporary: 5 yards wide by 968 yards long contains one acre. 20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains one acre. 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains one acre. 160 yards wide by 30½ yards long contains one acre. 220 feet wide by 198 feet long contains one acre. 110 feet wide by 369 feet long contains one acre. 60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains one acre.

A western correspondent of the Boston *Journal* declares that the statement that the buffaloes are deserting the plains is a fiction. They cover the plains for miles and miles. The railroad track bothers them. They consider it a snare and will not cross it. They go along by the side of the track for miles, and when they come to a culvert they live under.

THERE is a larger number of newspapers published in Pennsylvania than in any other State in the Union.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 8th day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 6th day of February next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 6th day of Feb., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 5th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. AARON SMITH,

Bloomsburg, Dec. 5, 1871. Sheriff.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM 1871.

BLOOMSBURG.—Ell Jones, John K. Girton.
BEAVER.—William Baker.
BENTON.—Peter Kase.
CATAWISSA.—B. F. Fortner.
CONYNGHAM.—Patrick Brennan, Richard Thornton, R. F. Whodforth.
CENTRALIA.—C. G. Murphy.
CENTRE.—Jesse B. Fross.
FISHINGCREEK.—A. R. Rutan.
HEMLOCK.—Nehemiah Reece.
LOCUST.—Jonas Faringer, William Wilson, Rolandus Herbine, Nathan Herner.
GREENWOOD.—D. G. Albertson.
MIFFLIN.—John R. Yohe.
MOUNT PLEASANT.—Adam Welliver.
PINE.—John Potter.
ROARINGCREEK.—William Bieber.
SCOTT.—Thomas Creveling, Sr., Joshua Fause, Robert S. Ent.

PETIT JURORS,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

BLOOMSBURG.—Abraham W. Fry, Conrad Bittenbender, F. H. Freese, Jacob Shaffer, Solomon Smith.
BEAVER.—George W. Longenberger, Peter Shellhammer.
BENTON.—I. K. Brickbaum, Stott E. Colley.
BERWICK BOR.—Wm. G. Thomas, S. B. Bowman, Edward A. Wilson, Daniel Reedy.
CATAWISSA.—Joseph Marx, George Marbardt, S. D. Rinard.
FISHINGCREEK.—John Lautach, Wm. Mears, Elias M. Lautach, Jacob Gearinger.
GREENWOOD.—John Staddon, Elisha Hayman, David Demott, Joseph B. Patton.
HEMLOCK.—Reuben Bomboy.
LOCUST.—David Yeager.
MIFFLIN.—Samuel Creasy, Emanuel Keickendall
MOUNT PLEASANT.—Peter Hippensteel, Miles Ikeler.
MAIN.—Reuben Shuman, Isaac Yetter.
MONTOUR.—John Gordan.
ORANGE.—Samuel Heatie.
PINE.—Joshua Robbins.
SCOTT.—Hugh Thompson.

SECOND WEEK.

BLOOMSBURG.—Samuel Stettler, S. H. Miller.
BENTON.—John O. Dildine, Thomas Gibbins.
BERWICK.—John W. Evans, George H. Wells, George B. Thompson, H. F. Freas.
BRIARCREEK.—David Shaffer, jr.
CATAWISSA.—H. F. Clark, Charles Schmick.
CENTRALIA.—James Kealy, D. W. Mellick, Thos. O'Connor.
FISHINGCREEK.—H. N. Ammerman, Henry Hartman.
FRANKLIN.—John Artley, Jacob Snyder.
GREENWOOD.—Cyrus Demott.
LOCUST.—Robert Herbine.
MIFFLIN.—Henry Yohe, Elisha B. Brown.
MAINE.—Josiah Flemming, John W. Shuman.
MONTOUR.—Lloyd Paxon.
MADISON.—S. S. Runnyan, G. C. Runnyan.
MOUNT PLEASANT.—John V. Vandersilce, sr.
ORANGE.—Hiram R. Kline, Oscar Achenbach.
PINE.—Francis P. Masters.
SUGARLOAF.—Walcat Harvey, Henry C. Hess.
SCOTT.—Jacob Terwilliger, Charles Lee, James Lake.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1871.

FIRST WEEK.

Edward M'Call, et. al. vs. John Sweeny.
Wm. Lemmerger, et. al. vs. Hugh W. M'Reynoids, et. al.
David Lewis, guardian vs. Collins Sutliff's Administrators.
L. Hurdle's, use vs. B. H. Creveling, et al.
Alex. Colley vs. Alinus Cole.
Peter Schug vs. Charles Lee.
David J. Waller vs. John M. Stackhouse.
Frederick Kessler vs. Gideon G. Hossler, et. al.
W. B. Kline, et. al. vs. Abraham Moore, et. al.
James Hess vs. Collins Sutliff's Administrators.
C. D. Fowler vs. Reuben Miller.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. William Shaffer.
William Shaffer vs. Daniel F. Seybert.

SECOND WEEK.

Robert Gorrell vs. Barney M'Breasly, et. al.
David Beaver vs. Martin M'Ganihen.
Charles H. Wilhelm, et. al. vs. Michael Woods.
Michael Grover, use, vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover vs. Savage & Bright.
Joseph Miller vs. N. S. Campbell.
Thomas Fry vs. William Coleman.
C. S. Fowler vs. George Kinley.
Sharpless & Harman vs. Charles D. Fowler.
Reuben Miller's Adm'rs. vs. Elias Geiger.
C. S. Fowler vs. Jesse D. Rice.
C. B. Bowman, et. al. vs. Manaussa Bowman.
Peter Hayman, use vs. Jacob Shaffer, et. al.
Brambail & Co. vs. M'Ninch & Shuman.
Harvey C. Hess vs. Samuel Creasy Admr.
Noah Mouser's, use, vs. George Strausser.
Smith & Funston vs. Alfred Irwine.
Wm. A. Kline, vs. James V. Gillaspie.
Kline & M'Henry vs. J. Richards & Co.
John Terwilliger vs. Daniel Snyder.
James V. Gillaspie vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Isaiah Yeager vs. D. R. Johnson.
Clement G. Ricketts' Admr. vs. David Sweeny, et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
Catharine Abbott vs. William Abbott.
Isaac Ervine vs. Philip Ort, et. al.
West Branch Insurance Co., vs. Thomas Treneh.
Rees Millard vs. Abraham Kline.
John Gray vs. Sanderson Hagenbuch.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School District.
Wm. A. Case vs. Moses Coffman, et. al.
Simon Wealsh vs. John Hoffman.
Joseph J. Crawford vs. John Johnson.
James Evans vs. George Beiford.
Jeremiah Hagenbuch vs. Philip Ort, et. al.
Nicholas Seybert vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
Joseph R. Shultz vs. Z. R. Shultz.
Murray, Ainlack & Randall vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
Murray, Ainlack & Randall vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
E. Mendenhall vs. Henry G Ort.
Jeremiah S. Rudy vs. Jacob Schnyler.
Rebecca Nagle's Admr. vs. John Cain.
William Arter vs. Thomas Farver.
David Witmire, Executor vs. Dennis Brink.
Charles Brown vs. Joseph R. Vandersilce.
Cannon & Bro. vs. Widmyer & Jacoby.
Joseph Fausey vs. Reuben Bellas.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1871, at 10 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Daniel Nyer, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
2. Widow of Peter Bitner, late of Locust township, deceased.
3. Widow of Samuel G. Pilkington, late of Locust township, deceased.
4. Widow of Anthony Witman, late of Bloom township, deceased.
5. Widow of Albert Hunter, late of Pine township, deceased.
6. Widow of Jacob Ash, late of Benton township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. The account of Lewis Dietterich, guardian of Milton Masteller and Jennie Masteller, minor children of Charles Masteller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
2. The account of William Mensinger, surviving executor of William Mensinger, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The second and final account of William M. Almedon, administrator of Samuel Blank, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
4. The first and final account of A. B. Stewart, guardian of the person and estate of Millard F. Conner, a minor son of Isaiah Conner, late of Columbia county, deceased.
5. Account of Thomas C. Fowler and Moore Creveling administrators of Benjamin Fowler, late of Centre township, deceased.
6. The first account of Samuel R. Diemer, executor &c., of John Richards, late of Catawissa, deceased.
7. The first and final account of C. B. Brockway, executor of Isaac Davis, late of Beaver township, deceased.
8. The account of William T. Shuman, Administrator of Daniel Shuman, late of Main township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Jan. 6, 1871.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter, Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19, '69-1y.

Miscellaneous.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Melionville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Melionville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of pervading east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease, the Middle States it does not prevail so largely; in all there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on its hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about sixty degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands unadjudged on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in dangerous situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understand that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons taking my medicines and their symptoms are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
nov11'70-tf.

SOMETHING NEW!

The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches

IN CITY STYLE.

He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle of this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

IRON ICE BOX,

in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.

He also carries on the business of

CABINET MAKING

Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, reseating cane bottomed chairs, &c., &c. Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.

ROBERT ROAN,
Bloomsburg, July 22, 1870-tf.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED, THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO FORTES,
BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unparalled and unprecedented prestige which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianoes

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS and SQUARE GRANDS;* PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

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Patent Medicines.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequeatly occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

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And many others, if necessary.

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VINEGAR BITTERS
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FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. ☞ Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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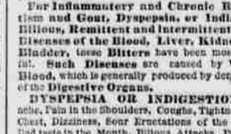

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I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure* the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can testify to. I will pay $500 Reward for a case that I cannot cure. A pamphlet giving symptoms and other information sent free to any address. This remedy is

SOLD BY MOST DRUGGISTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of sixty cents, or four packages for two dollars. Beware of *counterfeits* and *worthless imitations.* See that my private Stamp, which is a *positive guarantee of Genuineness*, is upon the outside wrapper. Remember that this private Stamp, issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping my medicines, has my portrait, name and address, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken. Don't be swindled by travelers and others representing themselves as Dr. Sage; I am the only man now living that has the knowledge and right to manufacture the *Genuine* Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I never travel to sell this medicine.

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SECOND.—Combined with the above is a MEDICINAL OIL, made expressly for this Liniment, and mixed by an entirely new process.

THIRD.—The use of the *powerful* and *penetrating* ingredients is to drive or force in this beautiful MEDICINAL OIL, which lubricates the joints and muscles, and immediately throttles the disease, and compels it to loosen its deathly, sickening and poisonous fangs.

FOURTH.—This MEDICINAL OIL is used for the same reason that a good mechanic always uses oil—to make his machinery work with ease and precision. So in the same way the muscles and joints of our animals should be lubricated if we wish to have them travel with rapidity and ease.

FIFTH.—It is very soothing in its action, will not burn or blister the animal like most of the "red hot" liniments of the day.

SIXTH.—Not one drop of tincture of cayenne or red pepper can be found in its composition; for we hold that no liniment can be effective which burns and blisters the animal until the muscles are hard and dried almost to a crisp.

SEVENTH.—Every bottle is WARRANTED to give good satisfaction, or your money will be refunded. This shows conclusively that the proprietors have full confidence in this preparation, and proves for the seventh time that G. E. S. S. is the best Liniment in the world for horses.

☞ *Don't allow your Merchant to palm off Tincture of Red Pepper and Harisharn, or other trash on you, but ask for G. E. S. for Horses, and take no other.* Sold by all druggists.

D. G.